THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.—MATTHEW V: 16.

No. 43, Vol. LIV. Monday, November 28, 1892. Price One Penny.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 741.]

OCTOBER 8. 10 a.m. The first speaker was

APOSTLE JOHN HENRY SMITH.

Following is a synopsis of his discourse: He had no doubt that the speakers thus far at this conference had said many things to the interest, edification and well-being of the Saints. We needed, as a people, a great variety of instruction, and at no place could we better receive it than here, on these occasions, when the Saints gathered in such numbers from all parts of the Territory.

At last night's Priesthood meeting many important topics were dwelt upon, especial reference being made to a strict and proper observance of the Sabbath. In this regard, however, he feared we were not as careful as we ought to be, either in regard to ourselves or our families. There seemed to be a laxity of feeling among too many at the present time in reference to keeping the Sabbath day holy. This, too had grown to an extent which was not at all commendable in a people who professed to possess in every sense of the word the Gospel of Christ in its fulness.

There were many other matters which should be prominently discussed at this conference. Smoking was an evil habit greatly to be deplored, and it was no uncommon thing nowadays to see those of our brethren who had been expounders of the Word among the people of the world, and who had been looked to as examplars among the Saints at home chewing tobacco. We also saw men who claimed to hold the Priesthood drifting within the confines of the drinking-house. He trusted that the voice of the servants of God would be raised, calling upon the Saints to continue in the good old way of propriety, wisdom and prudence, and withstand the temptations which hedged them in on every side. If men would seek

the guidance of the Spirit of the living God they would obtain strength sufficient to support them in the hour of temptation and need.

Men were becoming unmindful of the responsibilities which they owed to the youth and to their fellow men everywhere. We had been set, as a people, upon a hill, as a light to the world. The spirit of temperance was one of the groundworks of the structure which we were seeking to build under the direction of Almighty God; and as he looked upon this problem he recognized the fact that we must set our faces firmly against the demon of intemperance, which stalked abroad and led men and women to deviate from the rules and regulations which God had given us. Those who used tobacco and strong drink could not be a pure and healthy people.

There were thousands of men walking idly in our communities to-day. For these work should be provided as far as possible, because if men's hands were kept busy there was less fear of their falling into the ways of temptation and wickedness.

He rejoiced in the Gospel of the Son of God, and his great desire was to see the Saints while the most happy and prosperous of any people in the whole world.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH

hoped that the excellent instructions imparted during conference would find ample lodgment in their hearts and minds, so that much good would result from their gathering together. All the subjects which had been treated upon thus far were most important to the Latter-day Saints.

In reference to home industries, it should not be said that any of our people were without employment in this Territory, and some efforts should, in his opinion, be made by the leading men in the various settlements whereby work could be given to those who needed it, that they might not remain unnecessarily idle. During his lifetime President Brigham Young was very anxious that home industries should be encouraged and established among the people. It would be a good thing for any community to branch out in every kind of industry that would give the people employment, and, as far as possible, produce what we needed for home consumption. In this way communities became self-sustaining and wealthy, and if the Latter-day Saints ever expected to become wealthy they must look to these things. He exhorted his hearers to support the institutions that had been established in our midst. If we needed flannels or blankets his advice was to purchase those which were manufactured at home, and never spend a dollar from this time forth for articles of foreign manufacture, if the same kind of goods were made and could be obtained at home, even if a little more had to be paid for them. Home industries not only found work for our people, but kept money within our own community which would otherwise go elsewhere. The speaker made reference to the Lehi sugar factory. Some of our brethren, he said, who were engaged in the promotion of that enterprise were groaning under the weight of responsibility resting upon them in the establishment of the undertaking; and he trusted that it would receive henceforward the liberal support which it deserved. Reference was made to Z. C. M. I. as a most flourishing home institution which President Smith said had proved to be one of the

greatest temporal blessings ever established in this place. It had prevented the making of "corners" and the people from being taken advantage of. Its author was President Brigham Young, whose idea was that the people themselves should own it and so become merchants as well as Elders. The advantages of co-operative institutions were pointed out. To-day, the speaker said, Z. C. M. I. was one of the most substantial and reliable institutions in the land.

President Smith also advocated the establishment of creameries in our midst. That which he was preaching, he remarked, was the gospel of temporal salvation; the gospel of common sense and reason; the Gospel of truth; and it was a Gospel which the Latter-day Saints ought to observe and honor. We ought to have been converted to this years ago, and enjoyed the benefits which would have resulted from it, instead of, as we did to-day, sending our money out of the country, in a continuous stream, to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars for that which could be produced at home just as well as abroad.

The Saints were earnestly admonished to keep strictly the Word of Wisdom, and abstain from the use of tea, coffee, strong drinks, and avoid the use of tobacco.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

added a few closing words, bearing his testimony to the exemplary bearing of President Joseph F. Smith in the matter of observing the Word of Wisdom.

The choir sang,

Light and Truth, the World is Waking.

Benediction by Bishop Elias Morris.

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2 p.m.

Singing by the choir and congregation:

Now let us rejoice in the day of salvation,
No longer as strangers on earth need we roam.

Prayer by Elder Elias Blackburn.

How firm a foundation, ye Saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word.

was sung by the choir and congregation.

APOSTLE LORENZO SNOW

said, in substance, that he had been very much edified and instructed by what had been spoken during this conference. The Saints had received that kind of information and counsel which every Latter-day Saint needed, and which should be put into practice in our future daily life. The gathering of the Saints in these mountain valleys from the various nations of the world was truly a marvel, and we should be the most thankful people of any on the face of the globe, seeing the promises which God had made unto those who remained faithful in His cause. The clouds of spiritual darkness which hung over our heads before we embraced the true Gospel had disappeared through the outpourings of the Holy Spirit; and our reward would be according to our faithfulness. This Church and Kingdom, from the day it was organized—sixty-two years ago—had moved

forward and continued to progress in the face of the most serious obstacles and difficulties. He had no doubt or misgiving as to the future of this work, for it was the Lord's.

The Latter-day Saints might have been guilty of errors in the past, but if they were honest, as was Paul, they would be sustained in making their sacrifice. The Spirit of the Lord was with the Latter-day Saints to guide them aright, and would remain with them if they were humble and faithful, as Latter-day Saints should be.

The speaker next adverted to the obligations resting upon parents in the training of their children, and urged them to set the young a good example in all things. Everything that was desirable for us in this life was secured by the plan of salvation which we as a people had received. Let us keep all the commandments which God had given unto us, no matter how great the sacrifice might be.

In conclusion, Apostle Snow touched upon the subject of temple building, and counseled the people to do their utmost towards helping to complete the Salt Lake Temple by April next. In that holy building, if we properly prepared ourselves to enter there, we should witness most extraordinary manifestations from God—such as had not been seen by any other people for many thousands of years. It would be a lasting shame, after the trials through which the people had passed during the last fifty years, if we were not in a fit condition to receive those great manifestations of the goodness and power of God when the time should come.

BISHOP JOHN R. WINDER

reminded the Latter-day Saints of their pledge made by resolution at the last April conference to have the Salt Lake Temple finished a year from that date. The committee were making good progress with the building, and it would be ready for dedication on April 6, 1893. Between 200 and 300 men were now employed upon it, and the money contributed by the Saints was being carefully expended. There were no better mechanics to be found, and certainly none more faithful in the discharge of their duties than those to whom the work has been entrusted. Having made a careful estimate of the cost, he found that it would require $150,000 to complete the structure. The work now being done was of a costly character, but when finished it would be most beautiful for the Saints to look upon. He trusted that the hearts of this people would be opened, and that they would respond liberally to the cause in hand.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

spoke next. Following is a brief outline of his remarks. He said that the report made by Bishop Winder regarding the progress made in completing the Temple in this city must be very gratifying to all Saints. The structure would not be entirely completed by the time named, but would be sufficiently advanced to admit of its being dedicated, and work being done in it of the character for which it is designed. It would be further decorated and beautified subsequently. The amount named by Bishop Winder as being needed to complete the work to be done by the sixth of April next might seem large, but when divided out among a people such as we were it was comparatively small. Through faith much had already been accom-

plished, and by faith the work in the future could be carried forward to success. The building of the temple at Kirtland, which the Lord condescended to grace with His presence, was a much greater undertaking than the work now being carried on by us, as the people in those days were comparatively few and destitute. A liberal man, we were told, deviseth liberal things, and no doubt we, as Latter-day Saints, were judged by our Father in heaven by the evidences of our faith. On the subject of faith, the speaker instanced that displayed among the Elders when they went forth into distant lands without purse or scrip. The Lord had always been with them, and even when trials and difficulties had beset the Elders, He had raised up friends in their behalf.

The labor of completing this Temple rested upon us as a people, and if we would only go to work with willing hearts and hands, and with faith and determination to accomplish the object, success would crown our efforts. There was no sacrifice which was too great for us to make for our God, in order to show our appreciation of what He had done for us. Temple work for the salvation of the dead was a binding obligation upon this people. He then spoke on the doctrine of extending the principles of salvation to the dead as well as the living; and quoted from the Scriptures in support of the position taken by the Latter-day Saints on this subject. He showed with great clearness that the plan of redemption was intended for all—not only those who heard and embraced it in this life, but that it was carried to the other side of the vail. The ordinances connected with it were adminstered in their behalf, by those representing the dead in this life, in sacred places. This was an important part of the work in which the Latter-day Saints were engaged. President Cannon went on to enlarge upon this point, giving many valuable thoughts and evidences of its beauty and efficacy.

Satan had determined to bring to naught the plan of salvation, and to destroy this work of God if it were possible. Hence the trials and persecutions with which the Saints had had to contend at every step taken from the beginning, and which had been the means of shedding some of the best blood of the present century. The trials we had passed through already would beset us in the future; but no earthly power could defeat the progress of this great latter-day work, for God had spoken concerning it.

Nothing happened to this people without God had foreordained it. He understood it, and had a purpose for calling us to pass through tribulation, and the object would be made known unto us in His own due time. None of us were beyond His blessings, and His plan of salvation was so great that it embraced the whole universe. God had blessed this people with many and great favors, and who would exchange his or her lot for anything the world could afford?

In closing his remarks President Cannon besought the Saints to do all in their power to help towards completing the Salt Lake Temple, so that when the sixth of April, 1893, dawned, no debts would remain to embarass us, and there would be no further obligations to be met; then the building would be dedicated as it should be, and prove acceptable to God our Eternal

Father. His Holy Spirit would assuredly rest down upon every one who took hold of or a part in this noble work.

[The foregoing synopsis is necessarily a meagre one, and only gives a faint idea of President Cannon's excellent and instructive discourse.]

The choir sang the anthem,

Jesus, I my cross have taken.

Benediction by Apostle Heber J. Grant.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A MANUSCRIPT FOUND.

THE Chicago *Tribune* recently contained particulars of the recent finding of a valuable and interesting document in Egypt. It was submitted by Professor Hechler to the International Oriental Congress in session at Paris, France, on October 17. Mr. Hechler is chaplain to the British Embassy at Vienna. He is a well known oriental scholar. The document is a papyrus manuscript, and is supposed to be the oldest copy extant of portions of the Old Testament books of Zachariah and Malachi. The pages are ten inches long and seven wide, each containing twenty-eight lines, and written on both sides of the sheet. It is supposed to have been copied from some original Septuagint Bible, translated into Greek about 280 B.C. for the use of Jews in Egypt who had forgotten Hebrew and learned to speak Greek. The papyrus, though apparently copied from another work, bears marks of revision by a writer other than the copyist. The ink of the reviser shows a different color from the other. The manuscript shows that it has several new readings which surpass some of the other Septuagint texts in clearness of expression and simplicity of grammar. The subject matter is divided into verses, which was not the case with the original. Following are seven verses from Zachariah xii, 2-8, as translated from the newly found manuscript:

"2. Nations round about, and in Judea there shall be a siege against Jerusalem.

"3. And it shall come to pass in that day that I will make Jerusalem a stone trodden down to all the nations, every one tramples on it, mocking, is mocked, and there shall be gathered together against it all the nations of the earth.

"4. In that day, saith the Lord Almighty, I will smite every horse with amazement, and his rider with madness, but upon the house of Judea I will open mine eyes, and all the horses of the nations I will smite with blindness.

"5. And the captains of thousands of Judea shall say in their hearts: We shall find for ourselves the inhabitants of Jerusalem in the Lord Almighty their God.

"6. In that day I will make the captains of thousands of Judea a firebrand among wood and as a torch of fire in stubble, and they devour on the right hand and on the left all the nations roundabout; Jerusalem shall dwell again by herself.

"7. And the Lord shall save the tents of Judea as at the beginning, that the boast of the house of David may not magnify itself and the pride of the inhabitants of Jerusalem against Judea.

"8. And it shall come to pass in that day that the Lord shall defend the

inhabitants of Jerusalem, and the weak ones among them in that day shall be as David."

By comparison, it will be found that the above text in verses 2 and 3 differ materially from the following as reproduced from the revised version.

"Behold I will make Jerusalem a cup of reeling unto all the peoples round about, and upon Judah also shall it be in the siege against Jerusalem; and it shall come to pass in that day that I will make Jerusalem a burdensome stone for all the people; all that burden themselves with it shall be sore wounded; and all the nations of the earth shall be gathered together against it."

Professor Hechler said it was to be hoped that this most valuable papyrus of the Bible, probably the oldest now known to exist, would soon be published in fac-simile for the strict examination of biblical scholars. He also said that it was the duty of the British government to institute an organized and scientific search for papyri in Egypt. There were, he thought, great treasures for the modern scholar hidden away in this old cradle of civilization and religion.—*Deseret News.*

FACTS AND EVENTS.

Another revolutionary outbreak is stated to have taken place in Brazil, at Porto Alegre, many rebels being killed by the Government soldiers.

Yellow Fever is raging at Cordova, Mexico, and a quarter of the population has been stricken down. Business has been almost entirely suspended. Some two thousand persons have fled to the Orizaba mountains to escape the disease. More than a thousand persons have died.

Serious disturbances have occurred in one of the islands of the Samoan group owing to the rivalries of the native chiefs. The towns have nearly all been destroyed, and many lives lost. At latest advices European property was safe, but the natives had threatened to "burn the whites out."

Twenty buildings, principally factories, were destroyed by fire in Brooklyn, U.S.A., on November 7, and 1,300 workers were thrown out of employment in consequence. At Boston also a large number of people have been thrown idle by a factory fire, causing damage to the extent of $160,000.

A horrible discovery was made by the police in the district of Toujisky, in Poland, on November 2. While searching the house of a man suspected of being the receiver of contraband merchandise, the officers discovered nineteen dead bodies in the cellar. They included both male and female remains, and were all in an advanced state of decomposition.

A telegram from Leadville, Colorado, U.S.A., states that the eighteen-year old son of A. S. Truman, with several companions secured 200 pounds of giant powder and placed it in a small mine near his father's residence, the intention being to kill the boy's father, mother, little brother and sister, against whom he had a fancied grudge. The powder was exploded by a long fuse, and Truman's residence, was almost wrecked. Miraculously, none of the inmates were seriously injured. The boy was a victim to dime novel reading.

A dispatch from New York states that the Immigration Commissioner has ordered that no immigrants shall be allowed to pass who are not provided with a railroad ticket, a cheque for baggage, and ten dollars in money. As a result of this regulation, two hundred immigrants were removed to the detention station on Ellis Island. They loudly protested, as did also representatives of the railroad and steamship companies, but without avail. The companies threaten to take the matter into court. Emigration from Europe is apparently being resumed on a large scale.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1892.

A GREAT STRIKE AND ITS MORAL.

AT Manchester, England, on Saturday, November 5, a monster strike—which is now inflicting great suffering upon thousands of families, and causing enormous losses in business—was inagurated in the Lancashire cotton-spinning industry. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the members of an organization, called the Operatives Union, to accept a notice by the masters of a five per cent. reduction in wages. The fact that capital and labor are at loggerheads is most terribly illustrated in this recent action of 44,000 people, who have been the means of stopping 14,000,000 spindles, and have caused the paralysis of one of the leading industries of Great Britain. The panacea of the world for labor troubles—arbitration—has been refused, and it appears probable that the strike must continue and even assume larger proportions.

The immediate cause of the difficulty, it is said, is traceable to the great depression in trade, which is mainly due to two causes: the crisis through which the world has been passing for the past two years, and the imposition of certain tariffs in many countries. It has been asserted that the number of spindles in England is equal to the number in all the rest of the world, and that the capacity of England to turn out cotton yarn is, therefore, equal to that of all the rest of the world. It is claimed that the machinery in this country is more efficient than foreign machinery, the workmen are more skilful, the capital is larger, and that manufacturers are able to produce goods much more cheaply than those of other countries. That this is so will have to be conceded from the fact that British cotton manufacturers, in the free markets of the world, are able to beat nearly all their competitors. Foreign nations, recognizing England's superiority in handling raw material, have imposed high protective duties, which have seriously effected the exportation from this country of the finer and costlier cotton articles. To the great crisis in the Argentine Republic—which was soon followed by difficulties upon the European continent, and by a banking crisis in Australasia—may be traced the origin of the present strike, as the foreign countries so embarrassed are those which buy most largely from the Briton. Again, the bad harvest of 1891, together with the great agricultural depression of this year in England, has greatly

aggravated the trouble, and has placed the farming classes in greater difficulties now than in any year of the present generation, except 1879.

Trade, therefore, is everywhere more or less depressed. Both sides in the great strike admit that a remedy of some kind is required. That proposed by the employers is a reduction of five per cent. in wages. To this, however, the operatives object, on the ground that if the proposal were accepted it would allow of prices being lowered, and would eventually lead, in a short time, to keener competition, and probably a worse state of affairs. Instead of a reduction of wages, the operatives proposed the adoption of short time, but the employers replied that that would have only a temporary effect. A conciliatory attitude was finally reached on November 16, when an executive committee of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association met and passed resolutions to the effect that all spinners should work three days a week. However, an amicable adjustment of affairs is, from present indications, as far off as ever. The cost of a prolonged strike of such magnitude as the one mentioned is enormous; and the distress which an event of this character entails is equally appalling.

Whatever may be said with regard to strikers, either as to their policy, objects, or the means which they employ, one great fact cannot be ignored, namely, that, in the guise of various unions, they wield a vast power, socially and politically; and, whether for good or for evil, it is daily increasing. If we were called upon to pronounce an opinion with regard to strikes, with no other evidence before us than their frequency, it would appear that they were an absolute necessity of the times in which we live. They certainly appear to be the natural outcome of the relationship now subsisting between employers and employed. Neither reasoning nor denunciation has been sufficiently effective to get rid of this state of chronic industrial warfare; the utmost that has been done, as in the case of the Lancashire strike, has only diminished the friction, and rendered the collision of opposing forces less destructive to themselves, and ruinous to the public.

It does not appear that these evils, serious as they are, can be effectually dealt with by any man-made schemes; they may be diminished, but from the records of the past, they will never eventually disappear until the existing social inequalities are remedied, and the chasms that now separate classes are bridged. Can anything short of a standard of revealed knowledge, tangible fact, philosophical, scientific and spiritual truth, and a universal brotherhood and fellowship, accomplish these things? The very foundations of society—social, political, moral and religious—seem to be shaken as with a mighty earthquake, in this age of wonderful revolutions, and gigantic achievements. A new era has dawned upon the world, and the day rapidly approaches which will flood the earth with pure principles of religious knowledge. God has spoken from the heavens, and has revealed a remedy for all industrial maladies, which, if accepted and administered in the proper spirit, will put an end to all strikes and labor difficulties. The present age is in the dark; but the key is now upon the earth by which the door to light and correspondence between God and angels,

to lawful access to the inexhaustible and infinite treasures of wisdom and intelligence, to all that is useful, great and good, and that is calculated to sustain, instruct, edify, refine, and exalt intelligences, may be opened.

The Gospel as embraced by the Latter-day Saints teaches how all difficulties arising between employers and employed may be solved; it shows that self reliance, self help, by individual effort, and mutual help, by associate effort, are the practicable means whereby the condition of the laboring classes can be permanently improved; it teaches the science of all sciences by which the heavens were controlled and death overcome; it establishes a basis of equality that prevents discord and promotes the beautiful spirit of oneness, leading to unity in thought and deed, which, as is universally conceded, is characteristic of the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.. W. B. D., Jr.

From news received from Elders laboring in Nottingham and Bradford, and from other sources, it is learned that small-pox exists to a more or less extent in Bradford, Hull, Nottingham, Warrington, Leicester, Chadderton, Daventry, and Wigan, England. In some cases it is confined to single families; in others, it is much more serious. In Liverpool and Birkenhead, the number of cases is small, and the local authorities are working hard to prevent the spread of the disease. However, in Warrington, about eighteen miles from Liverpool, there are 243 cases. The state of affairs in this town has suddenly become so serious that the local government board of health has issued a call for help to outside districts. The seasonal activity of small-pox is just commencing, and it is difficult to foretell, at present, how far the contagious and offensive disease will spread.

A dispatch from New York says that the steamships *Arizona* and *Wyoming*, of the Guion line—with whom this office has done business for many years—will sail from that port on November 26 and December 3, respectively, and that upon their arrival in Liverpool they will be withdrawn from the trans-Atlantic service for the present, on account of the announced intention of the United States to suspend immigration. From inquiries made at the Guion office in this city, the information was elicited that all of the boats belonging to the their fleet have been ordered to cease sailing. The Guion company will sublet its docks in New York.

A cablegram from New York conveys the welcome intelligence that Apostle Brigham Young, President of the European Mission, who left Liverpool on November 12, in the steamship *Arizona*, with his wife, daughter, and son, arrived safely, in good health and spirits, on the morning of November 22.

Releases and Appointments.—Elder George E. Young is appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Leeds Conference.

Elder George D. Merkley is appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Leeds Conference.

Elder Erastus M. Cole is released from his labors as traveling Elder in

the Scottish Conference, and is appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the London Conference.

Elder D. W. B. Card is honorably released from his labors as President of the Sheffield Conference, to return home.

ARRIVALS.—On Sunday, November 20, the Cunard steamship *Aurania*, arrived in Liverpool from New York, having on board Elders George E. Young and George D. Merkley, of Vernal, Utah, for the British Mission. Both were in excellent health.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—The address of the Sheffield Conference has been changed to 91 Nelson Street, Hyde Park, Doncaster.

IRISH CONFERENCE.

THE Irish Conference was held at No. 1 Independent Street, Belfast, Sunday, October 30, 1892. There were present: Apostle Brigham Young, President of the European Mission; James B. Bracken, President of, and James McMahon, Joseph S. Lindsay, James R. Beus, and Thomas Henderson, traveling Elders in the Irish Conference; Joseph H. Wilde, and Robert S. Watson, traveling Elders in the Scottish Conference; and Elder A. C. Young, of the Liverpool office.

11:30 a.m. Singing. Prayer by Elder McMahon. Singing.

The Sacrament was adminstered by Elders Lindsay and Henderson.

Elder Beus was the first speaker. He rejoiced in the testimony he had of the truth of the Gospel, for he knew it was true. He showed from the Scriptures that faith, repentance, and baptism are ordinances that are essential to salvation. He bore a strong testimony to the truth of the work, and closed with a general appeal to all to seek God for a testimony of the Gospel, as, by obedience to its laws and precepts, man would obtain salvation in His Kingdom.

Elder Watson felt thankful to God for the blessings he enjoyed. He knew the work we were engaged in was the work of God, and that the Gospel had been restored; that all who would obey its commands would enjoy the gifts and blessings that the former Saints enjoyed. He referred to the necessity of continued revelation, and said that God was at the helm, and that the work in which we were engaged would come off triumphant, no matter how much earthly opposition was arrayed against it.

Apostle Young said there was a constant warfare between the flesh and the spirit. By bringing ourselves into subjection to the promptings of the Spirit, we would obtain salvation. "God moved in a mysterious way His wonders to perform," and He had revealed to man many mysteries of the Kingdom. It was a beautiful subject to contemplate that men were inspired, and that the same gifts that were in the church at the time of Christ were upon the earth in our day. A portion of the world believed baptism to be essential unto salvation, but did not claim the authority to baptize, nor to lay on hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost. Apostle Young bore a strong testimony to the restoration of this authority, and of the ultimate triumph of the work of God.

Singing. Benediction by Elder Lindsay.

6:30 p.m. Singing. Prayer by President Bracken. Singing.

Elder Wilde, who was the first speaker, showed that faith, repentance, and baptism were each essential to salvation.

Elder A. C. Young had proved the necessity of humility in seeking the Lord; everything elevating and enobling are the fruits of this spirit. We should cultivate a feeling of love and charity towards all mankind, and seek to emulate the noble example of our Lord and Savior. The Spirit of God would not abide with us if we gave way to sin. It was our duty to forsake sin, and show by our good deeds that we were followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. The spirit of persecution did not come from God, but was the product of the evil one. The guide to salvation is that of the Holy Spirit.

The general and local authorities were unanimously sustained.

President Bracken felt that a time of rejoicing had been experienced, and exhorted all to a general response to the various calls made upon them.

The report of the Elders' labors for the past six months showed: Tracts distributed 6,936; books sold 104; indoor meetings 101; open air meetings 21; High Priests 2; Seventies 3; Elders 2; members 41; baptisms 2; emigrated 5; children blessed 1.

Apostle Young said that all religious denominations professed to believe in the Bible, yet none would stand strictly to the teachings of the New Testament. He showed the necessity of living up to the laws of the Gospel as they were there taught, and also referred to the coming forth of this great latter-day work, which had been looked forward to, and prophesied of, by the ancient Apostles and Prophets. This is not a new Gospel, but the same as was taught by our Lord and His Apostles. This was the dispensation they had so frequently referred to, and Joseph Smith was the great latter-day Prophet and instrument, in the hands of God, in establishing His church for the last time, never more to be thrown down. The speaker also dwelt to some extent on the fulfillment of prophecies uttered by the Prophet Joseph Smith, and also alluded to the early history and travels of the Saints; and closed by bearing testimony to the truth of the latter-day work.

Singing. Benediction by Elder Henderson. JAMES R. BEUS, Clerk.

THE STEAMER OF THE FUTURE.

ATTENTION was recently drawn to the successful launch, at Govan, of the *Campania*, destined, if all goes well, to take her place next year in the Cunard Steamship Company's fleet; and a comparison has been made between her, the *Great Eastern*, and the tiny craft, 90 feet long on the keel, which 400 years ago, "a little before sunrise, in presence of a vast crowd of spectators, who sent up their supplications to Heaven for the prosperous issue of the voyage, which they wished rather than expected," set sail with her consorts from Palos to discover a New World.

The contrast is undoubtedly immense, both in construction, size, and perfection of form; but it is hardly an accurate gauge of what man has

done to obtain dominion over the sea since the days of Columbus—so great is the inherent difference between sailing-vessels and steamers, so prodigious has been the advance in the art of ship-building during the last sixty years, and so revolutionary has been the effect of steam, iron, and steel upon the navies of the world.

In Mr. Ruskin's opinion, a ship under full sail "is one of the loveliest things man ever made, and one of the noblest;" and every traveler whose good fortune enables him to voyage in a swift mail-steamer, surrounded by every luxury, will readily endorse this as he rapidly overhauls some big "outward-bounder" which the watchful officer in charge, perched on his bridge fifty feet above the sea-level, has detected right ahead.

Should it prove to be a full-rigged Australian liner—or, better still, the mighty five-masted *La France*, of some 3,784 tons register—the sight is a glorious one. The little white patch on the skyline, appearing and disappearing at intervals, has rapidly developed into a perfect pyramid of canvas; and for a few brief moments, as they are side by side, there is ample opportunity for mutual admiration—the masculine element being represented by the steamer, the embodiment of hidden force and ability to defy opposing wind and wave.

The lines of the long black hull, the masts and funnels, are straight and unyielding, relieved only by the sparkle of glass in the skylights and side-ports, the flash of polished brass, and the gleaming white of the numerous awnings. But the "sailer" is feminine throughout; everything about her—save the spars, masts, and standing rigging—is curved, rounded, symmetrical, and graceful.

When head-winds command she has to obey, and like ideal womanhood, her charm is in her constantly changing aspect, seldom looking quite the same for many hours together in the disposition and quantity of her nautical millinery aloft.

What has the next sixty years in store for sea-loving mankind in the shape of conveniences and improvements? Is there any theoretical or practical objection to the supposition that, as steamers have increased in dimensions since their inception, they may in like ratio do so in the future?

The *William Fawcett*, built in 1829, of wood, 74 feet long, 60 horse-power, and measuring but 206 tons, pioneered the Peninsular and Oriental Company, compared with which (in their own words) "no other line has a record of the same length of public service combined with such a wide range of operations."

This little tug-boat—for so would it now be considered—has typically developed since 1837 into the new *Himalaya*, constructed of steel, 6,892 tons gross register, with dimensions 466 by 52 by 37 feet; to which the miniature forerunner of this famous line might well act in the humble but useful capacity of "tender."

The *first* regular "Cunarder" in 1840 was the *Britannia*, 207 by 34 by 22, tonnage 2,050, horsepower 740. The latest will be 600 feet long, 65 feet wide, and about 13,000 tons gross register, with a propelling force of 15,000 horses nominal.

Both tonnage and engines have thus enormously increased in a few

years' time, beyond the imagination or belief of men now living; while the general increase in our mercantile marine may be interestingly noted by comparing the size of *Lloyd's Register* of 1834—an octavo volume of 7½ by 5¼ by 1½ inches—with the two fine quartos of the year 1892, each 11½ by 10 by 2¼ inches giving full particulars of the 11,906 steamers and sailing vessels, representing some 11,928,624 tons, which make up the fleet of Great Britain and her colonies!

The pleasure "steamer of the future" is a vast structure built of a metal combining almost unlimited strength with undreamt-of lightness. Her dimensions will approximately be three times greater than the steamship *Campania*—namely, 1,800 feet by 190 feet; and she will be so constructed that, like the well-known polype *Hydra* of our ponds, should she by any possibility be damaged by collision or stranding, each part of her would live and maintain a separate existence—the outcome of the "cellular" system, of which we now see but the initial application.

Save for four towering but slender poles, doing duty for signaling and effect, the *Aluminia* will be mastless; but her gigantic oval-shaped "smoke-stacks" will break the monotony of an outline which otherwise will roughly resemble the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, as it was originally built, minus its transepts and water-towers.

Steam and electricity combined will be utilized to drive this mighty mass at great speed through the waters; three, if not six, propellers being called into requisition for the purpose. A perfect system of ventilation, sanitation, water supply, lighting, heating, and cooking will reign throughout the noble vessel; illumination and the preparing of food being effected entirely by the aid of the goddess "Electra."

A hotel like the Métrôpole will be the model upon which the domestic arrangements of this steamer will be based. There will be public dining and drawing-rooms, accommodation for private parties, ladies boudoirs, snuggeries for smoking, billiard-room (practicable in fine weather), a library affiliated with Mudie's, a duly licensed place of worship, a concert-room and theatre, a tennis-court, a rifle-gallery, a gymnasium, and every possible and imaginable facility for athletic exercise and recreation.

But the main feature will be the general division of this floating palace into tenements, or flats, complete in themselves, and consisting of, say, two good-sized sitting-rooms and four or five bedrooms, with domestic offices attached. These will be taken by the year, leased, or sold in perpetuity to families desirous of the advantages, but not possessing the means, of keeping up a yacht, but who will readily pay a large rental for the privilege of having a home all the year round which they can join at any port, sub-let if they choose, and where they can always enjoy congenial society amid varied scenes in a genial climate.

The route of the *Alumina* will be determined by ballot; the general service will be as at any large hotel ashore. A round of amusements will be provided, and families be able to preserve strict privacy or join the general throng, as they may desire.

The one thing strictly prohibited on board will be private pianos and the introduction of domestic pets, such as cats and dogs!

No postman or telegraph-boy will ever interrupt the repose of these marine domiciles. Sea-sicknesses will practically be banished; and those who hereafter "go down to the sea in ships" and "do business in great waters" will, in passing the "steamer of the future," salute with mingled astonishment and reverence the ideal of Sir Thomas Moore's *Utopia* riding in silent and resistless majesty over the conquered waves of the once intractable ocean.—*St. James Gazette.*

UTAH NEWS.

(Summarized from Territorial papers.)

Mr. and Mrs. Henry James, of Salt Lake City, have lost their little two-year old boy from diphtheria.

Susie Stringam Jacobs, wife of H. C. Jacobs of Ogden, died on the morning of October 26, of paralysis.

That dreaded disease diphtheria has appeared in Tooele, and has already saddened the homes of several families by its deadly work.

It is said that the Postal Telegraph company's lines are to be extended from Denver to Salt Lake City, in which event the telegraph tolls will be materially lessened.

The Rapid Transit company, of Salt Lake City, have been sued for $25,000, by J. M. Thompson, for the death of a son killed by one of the company's cars on June 6, 1891.

A five-year old daughter of Mr. H. A. James, of Logan, had a narrow escape from being burned to death recently. The child was sitting by the stove and her clothes caught fire. The little one screamed and started to run round the room, but was caught by her mother who extinguished the flames, but burned her hands considerably by the operation.

John Kay, a twelve-year old boy living near the soap works, on the line of the Hot Springs Road, near Salt Lake City, was arrested on November 1, for an attempt to wreck one of the Hot Springs' dummy trains. The boy had taken a heavy cross tie and fastened it at the switch, east of the Hot Springs lake, in such a manner that the train would be thrown from the track. The engineer, however, caught sight of the obstruction in the glare of the headlight, and stopped the train in time to avert an accident. The boy was arrested but subsequently released after receiving a severe reprimand.

A dispatch to the *News* from Ogden, dated November 2, says: "J. F. Borkelow of Brooklyn, New York, and Frank M. Conroy of the same city, left here two weeks ago to examine the territory of cliff dwellers along Nine Mile creek. The former has just returned, and tells a horrible story. While following the narrow trail above the gorge, Conroy's pack mule became fractious, and he and Conroy went over the precipice. Conroy lighted on the ledge of a rock, wounded. It was near an eagle's nest, and the old birds attacked him, tearing him with beak and talons, and he finally fell off the rock and was dashed to pieces."

The *Deseret News*, of November 2, contains the following: "The passer-by who to-day notices, and mentally wonders at, the removal of the historic old wall on the *Deseret News* office corner, is respectfully informed that the proprietors of this paper contemplate the erection there of a new, clean, airy business office, to be built of brick, glass and iron. The structure spoken of will be unpretentious, and is designed only for temporary use; at no distant day we hope to welcome patrons and acquaintances to an entirely new, spacious and commodious establishment, modern and complete in its appointments—a little further eastward on South Temple Street. Meanwhile, the immediate requirements of business compel the preparation of additional room to that now occupied, and will render necessary some further changes in the old quarters. Whatever shall be done in this direction will be temporary, for the reason stated; but we trust it will be none the less an improvement."